DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sun, Parlor.

A New and Beautiful

Country Residence

The New Anthem

Welcome the Paper Age.

Extreme Low Offer

The Very Finest

The Keystone Coffee Company.

Address, Reminisces and Ceremonies

The Celebrated Trimm, S

The Daily Commercial.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* suggests remarks that "there is much in Mr. Schuyler's forthcoming message to commend the country and Washington's fame." But there is very little in the performance of Mr. Schuyler to commend one of Washington's fame.

The Spanish steamer *Cadiz* — said to be charming romance and munificence to New York, the steamer of the 30th sailing out one hundred and fifty cases of material. The "generous" case is that this is not fair, as our Government gives assistance to the friends who have arms for the insurrection of the south.

The citizens of the County-seat wall of Philadelphia, on Election, assembled in the cemetery of Germantown, and had, with appropriate ceremonies, the cornerstone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the ward who died during the rebellion. Addresses were delivered by Ex-governor Curtin, Hon. Wm. B. Mann and Benjamin G. Jones, Esq., Governor Curtin alluded in eloquent terms to what the State had done for the orphans of our dead heroes, and also what it had not done for the sick and maimed veterans. He urged that the Legislature be called upon at the approaching session to make some provisions for the infirm and maimed soldiers of the Commonwealth.

Tennessee has been afloat for the last week the report of what purported to be a discreditable gossip and dispute between General Howard and Dr. Boynton, in Washington. The report is wholly false. "The truth is," says a Washington letter, "that General Howard and Dr. Boynton have not exchanged a word on the subject of their church troubles since they began. The only hostilities for the story is that one night during the council, General Howard and General Boynton, each of the pastor, but a member of the other church, met, and while in a car, known correspondent here, and introduced in a sharp passage of words, in which General Howard, Dr. Boynton of Boynton, and Boynton asked Howard to accommodate him by authorizing some of his friends to make the statement for his assertion, this is what it was, and that is all."

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Opinions of Correspondents and the Press.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

CHASE, November 28, 1868.

Dr. Scoffing along the line of the party of trusty leader in the councils of the nation, our eye has rested upon the honored Chairman of the State Central Committee, Gustine A. Grow. If election are needed in the Senate, Mr. Grow can speak; if work, his is a ready hand with a clear head to direct. His record in the House of Representatives requires no expatiation. The resolution, homestead bill was one of his favorite themes, and when he succeeded it became a law, and as that was a measure for the improvement of the social condition, so all his efforts were directed to the preservation and dignity of the Union. Hence the interests of labor and therefore known the interests of the Keystone State, and, with the degree of confidence reposed in him at Washington, his opinion, his opinion and his vote could command respect. We think he is unfortunate in any portion of our great Commonwealth, and that no one will pretend to dispute his capability, integrity or trustworthiness, and as such we would be a pride to the state.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Saturday has a leading editorial on the subject, "Who shall be United States Senator?" in which that somewhat partial takes the pose of the State to be fair in "handing forward a swarm of candidates" for Senator, "leading great men out of small ones," and "sounding the lobby of some particular local favorite, and doing it regardless of the interests of the great and state," instead of aiming "to form a healthful public sentiment that would control the choice of a popular successor" to Buchanan. The *North American's* views are embodied in the following: "The Democratic party wants some man in Buchanan's seat who will not struggle of into the opposition, whatever he may be elected; who will not be supposed the republican sentiments of the State as soon as suitable delegation in the lower House have secured a majority, but who will, from the first, be a reliable representative of the State and of the great public interests demand."

"We want a first class man now no matter what politics he may come from. The moment the democratic party has the majority allowed cowards to step into the shoes of the brave. Political activity must be rendered available whenever it is necessary, but without allowing it to be exercised or urged solely to the gratification of partisans. The influential politicians of Pennsylvania require more care and attention, as their magnitude renders the policy of politicians especially dangerous. The interests of Pennsylvania require equal

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

THE following, in the New York *Times*, is a little afraid of anything we have seen or heard concerning the intentions of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Philadelphia:

> The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Philadelphia met last night at the office of Hon. William H. Kemble, and resolved to have no caucus before the meeting of the Legislature.

When did the *Times* see the news?

DURING the Presidential campaign, one of the devices for helping forward was the attempt to make it appear that in a financial, if in no other sense, the country was going to the dogs, and to this end the absurd statement of Mr. Dawson, of the Bureau of Statistics, was prepared and put forth. Its falsehoods and purpose were at once detected at home, but abroad it has been extensively published, and wherever it is believed it is having a damaging effect on our credit. The head of this guerrilla should be among the first that go into the trench prepared for all incompetent officials.

AS the finances with which the English are having "the other fourteen," they have a sense of peculiar favor furnished by the holders of the rebel cotton bonds, and evidently relied upon, and not without some prospect of success, had been in the scheme for procuring payment from the Federal Government. Strange as it may seem, this is one of the ideas at the bottom of all the fussing of our Minister by the English aristocracy. There is reason to apprehend that the cause is growing too much for him, and that so far as he is concerned it is a shiftless sowing the purpose. Luckily, however, the sense and the influence are confined to the aristocratic circles that hold our Minister at close range; in other words, there is a good prospect that his action will be disagreed to by our Government, and the settlement of the Alabama claims will be committed to other hands. It is evident from the course of Minister Johnson, that the question can be safely intrusted to one who was not unnecessarily on the side of the Government during the rebellion. The luxury of secession is a bad disqualification for such a service.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

THE provision of the Constitution which confers power upon the Governor of the State to "grant reprieves and pardons," has become subject to so many abuses that the limitation may yet be necessary. As it now stands, the Executive may pardon any and all criminals, and can only be restrained by the power of public opinion. The framers of the Constitution doubtless conferred the pardoning power for a wise and humane purpose—to relieve those who might be unjustly or illegally convicted, or who, being guilty, might be visited with undue punishment by the courts. Were the power confined to these cases, it would not be a solitary restraint upon the courts, and protect the innocent and the oppressed. As very frequently exercised, however, those criminals who have personal, political or pecuniary influence, or the most successful in obtaining signatures and petitions, while those who suffer imprisonment innocently or through unjust severity of sentence, if without means or influence, are almost invariably left to their fate. When the pardoning power was conferred, the conditions for the higher offences against society were comparatively few, perhaps not much exceeding the number of pardons now annually granted. It was no doubt the intention that the Governor should, before granting a pardon, make himself perfectly cognizant of the facts and circumstances under which the applicant was convicted, be satisfied that there were legal as well as moral reasons why clemency should be extended, and that ample justice required he should do so. Now the applications flow upon the Governor, in a steady stream, and are by no means limited to cases with the details of each one of which he could acquaint his entire time. He must necessarily be governed, in his action, by the statements and representations of others, and generally by those attorneys who receive liberal compensation for their services, are not over-scrupulous in regard to the means which they employ. Every year and every day more clearly demonstrates the abuse of the pardoning power, and the time is not remote when the public will demand some check. It is remarkable indeed, that some of our Governors have not, in their official capacity, recommended some change in the machinery by which the Executive might be relieved from the consideration of all applications for pardon not based upon legal conviction or upon testimony leading to show that the party, although legally convicted, was innocent of the crime charged.

Instances of the great abuse of the pardoning power have been so numerous, in every part of the State, that no one can fail to recall at least some of them. In our own community we have had many such, and the criminal records show that not a few who have been released from imprisonment through the exercise of this prerogative, have repeated their offence, or if possible been guilty of worse offence. Those pardoned of the higher grades of felony seldom become good citizens. They are always regarded with suspicion, and being shunned and dreaded by the good people, rarely seek the society of the lawless. The recent shooting affray in this city is a case in point. The young man who fired the shot, as well as the victim whom he tried to slay—and who may or may not survive his wound—had both been sentenced to the penitentiary, and both were pardoned after spending brief terms in that institution. The former had been convicted for murder, and his chance for ultimate pardon may be measured by his conduct in attending a ball with a loaded revolver in his pocket. Such instances as these form the strongest possible argument in favor of a restriction of the pardoning power.

THE ROOSEVELT CRISIS.

NAPOLEON III. is even a greater hypocrite than his "uncle." This is saying a great deal. The Catholic who could hear, unmoved, and customarily upon the Pope, the man who professed to patronize art and banished artists, who built up his selfish but short-lived power under the pretence of furthering the interests of humanity and liberty, was a miracle of constancy and consistency compared with Napoleon III. Hypocrisy has been the failing of the greater portion of the rulers of the French people for the last six centuries. Honesty in the discharge of their duties would have insured a measurable degree of prosperity to them and the people. But when hypocrisy, not satisfied with defrauding them of liberty, proceeded to rob them of their bread, human endurance was strapped at a frightful cost to the ruler and the country.

The nineteenth century, if we read the signs of the times aright, seems to form no exception to the rule. The present Emperor began his supreme rule with the appliances and expectations adapted by self-ish, unscrupulous ambitions men. Rigor supreme his beginning but brief. The grand coup is now accepted as another word for "empty repetition but of power and an institution that never pauses to weigh consequences.

Twenty years ago Napoleon III was in the consummation of the secret scheme whose first object contemplated the overthrow of monarchies throughout Europe. Accepted as the exponent of a mild republicanism, he proceeded, but in a less excusable manner, to imitate his "uncle." So far as system and a marvelous comprehension of minute details is concerned in the control of a government, he proved himself in this respect at least the equal of Napoleon I. His will has been as sufficient throughout France for seventeen years. In the opinion of liberal minded men, these seventeen years have been lost to France as completely as though the world had ceased to exist from the moment Napoleon III. crowned himself Emperor. The material progress of the country may be rightly accredited as a step forward in the direction of the progress of the age, but every fresh conception of national grandeur conceived by the present ruler, another link was forged in the chain that made freedom, still, to the thought is an impossibility. Under the rule of Napoleon I. thought is free, so far as the power of the Emperor is concerned. In the opposite kingdom lies a parallel in the annals of mankind. In France, the trampling process has produced fearful effects. Thought is punished under all circumstances, exhibiting under perversion the most horrible and inchoate monstrosities. When the people did not advance or keep pace with their rulers, they retrograded, increased in the filth of the hamlets, became brutal, and lived through all material. The blood which filled the streets of Paris during those periodical phenomena has been spread directly to the door of their rulers.

Those familiar with the History of France cannot fail to remark that these outbreaks followed close upon the most rigorous measures adopted by the ruling powers for their perpetuity and safety. With this to guide us, we have formed some conception of the present condition of affairs in France. The climax of a number of Paris journals accused of "imperilling the public safety," possessed a significance not to be attached to the ordinary execution to the Tuileries. The explanation concluded by a semi-official organ of the Court, announces the fact that the press "of a wide spread complacency is in the hands of the Cabinet," and therefore the Cabinet has *"come to the determination to apply the law of general safety with the utmost severity."* We are further informed that "the principal conspirators are known," and in the session "their projects are to be unveiled, and their manœuvres exposed to the light of day." Then follows a hint that the press will be "lightly dealt with."

These statements deserve nobody. Not because the spy system is not perfect in Paris, but because Napoleon's guilty bolt-ers precludes the possibility of the publication of the facts in his possession. The ill use committed by the journals, which furnished the basis for the foregoing announcement, is so simple in its nature as to require no extraordinary penetration on the part of those who desire to unravel the mystery. The "public safety was imperilled," to use the language of the *Gazette* in the publication, in the papers accused of subscriptions for a monument "to be erected over the grave of Baudin." Baudin was a martyr to Imperial ballots, in December, 1851. For daring to publish the list of subscribers for a monument to be erected over the remains of an able, intrepid, liberal minded and courageous representative of the people, the *Avenir National*, *Siecle*, *Peuple*, and *Rappel*, *Peuple* are suppressed, and their editors indicted for disturbing the public safety. While the public discuss in undertones the conduct of a people who are punished for erecting funereal monuments to the memory of men of acknowledged worth, and fail to call to mind the period in the history of France when such privileges were denied them, the rumor of a "wide-spread conspiracy" is circulated, in order to confirm and mislead the unsuspecting. The *Lanterne* has been driven out of France, only to diffuse more light upon the real aims of the government. Its editor has been challenged, and barely escaped the death inflicted by Napoleon III. or his parasites. The *Avenir National* has been suppressed, and executive simply because it publishes the cause of those who desire to live, in a tangible shape, their appreciation of a theme which found a brave man to write and a hero to die. Where are the facts? It is plain that a fellow feeling makes Napoleon III. that is emulative of the government he used in former times with signal success, he imagines he judges or wards off the blow he proceeds pushing. Unless his career closes in a manner wholly unlike that of those who have pursued the same path, the present efforts will only hasten the event he desires to avoid.

SMALL NOTES.

THE committee charged with the duty of procuring a statue of Washington for the Capitol grounds, at Washington, have decided to employ Hiram Powers, of Florence, Italy, to execute the statue. The time and the illustration are good. Like the Declaration of Independence, the statue will stand as a monument to the Fathers of the nation, and each succeeding generation will gaze fondly upon it, as one generation after another has done upon the Declaration.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, which he hopes for the co-operation of all concerned, to the following purport:

> In making sales of the 6 per cent. bonds, the Secretary will not sell for less than par, which is hoped for the co-operation of all concerned, and that the following instructions:

The first and the illustration are good. Like the Declaration of Independence, the statue will stand as a monument to the Fathers of the nation, and each succeeding generation will gaze fondly upon it, as one generation after another has done upon the Declaration.

JOSEPH HOWARD, of New York, seems to be animated by a profound sense of justice since the death of Booth's father, who was foreman for O'Sullivan, "the Irish dictator." Justice Bowling based an order for the arrest of the latter. The Sentiment being dead, the order was set aside by the Court of Appeals. But the latter reversed himself at the session beginning last month, of Lawless indignity upon O'Sullivan, who had for the moment been the source of theorists, and by his decision placed himself upon record as the champion of defamed innocence. Now, if the Court of Appeals will only reverse itself, and fine Mr. Howard one of the cases generally accepted by the most serious and depraved, and it is a condition that a judge attains a degree of the respect which he should wear as the speech attracts our attention. It is a great pity that such assistance can not be purchased.

LATE success from Mexico state that the new Congress and the administration have not found it well to institute any quarrels for the present, but are disposed to work in peace and good understanding with each other. The measures which shall dismiss the public mind abroad of an opinion, which is apparent become somewhat fixed, that the nation is not the worst to understand that it and its chronic agitation manifest in opposition to all those forms and sentiments generally received and understood by civilized nations as necessary and fit for the development, progress, welfare and happiness of a people and a country. It is understood that an attempt will be made to take off the export duty on coined money. The election of General Grant was viewed as promising good to Mexico. For him one has been chosen out of France, only to diffuse more light upon the real aims of the government. The effect has been challenged, and barely escaped the death inflicted by Napoleon III. or his parasites. The *Avenir National* has been suppressed, and executive simply because it publishes the cause of those who desire to live, in a tangible shape, their appreciation of a theme which found a brave man to write and a hero to die. Where are the facts? It is plain that a fellow feeling makes Napoleon III. that is emulative of the government he used in former times with signal success, he imagines he judges or wards off the blow he proceeds pushing. Unless his career closes in a manner wholly unlike that of those who have pursued the same path, the present efforts will only hasten the event he desires to avoid.

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AN Eastern journal—with a big an to grand—dilates, much to that if here, Grant personally, much on the grimness of appointing men to office on the score of merit and fitness. "The boys of the Republican party revealed," and "the boys" are to be rewarded. The reason for the rewards is that the power for good rests in them, and therefore another proof that a ownership of the press in this country can only be disastrous to the owners.

A writer in the New York *Times* suggests that as the appointment of ex-Judge Barnes to the superintendency of the Erie Railway keeps the Commissioner business, he would do well to "inquire as promptly as possible how many names were on the pay roll of the Erie Railway on election day on the day of the late election." The writer further remarks that "when that has been accurately ascertained, the Union League Committee can take the matter up and inquire how many of them voted, and how many fraudulent naturalization papers were sent over the road, during the few preceding days, for their use." The readers of the COMMERCIAL will recollect that when the Erie people was at the highest, we made the statement that one feature of the casualty was that the pseudo-republicans of the one employ forgot to avail the Democratic vote fifteen thousand, in consideration of the services Hoffman, in managing the city funds, would render the aforesaid scoundrels in their plan for withdrawing greenbacks from the market—a statement which we made on the authority of a leading and intelligent broker in New York. The *Times'* writer evidently refers to this assignment.

THOSE journals who are employed in ransacking the marked records of our Minister to St. James, in obtaining the best basis possible for the final disposition of the Alabama claims, should read Disraeli's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet carefully. Disraeli asserted pointedly that while there had been excited by the American Government a misunderstanding of former demands, and accepting what the British Government had always been willing to concede, no complaint that the Government has not acted wisely, or that it has neglected to protect the rights of its citizens, or that it has not been faithful to the obligations of neutrality. Disraeli declared that he was charged with unfriendly powers, or those who cherish the belief that Congress and the American Cabinet are partisans to an unfriendly or are agitators to intimidate. The last question is regarded quite natural by the comprehension of our Democratic friends, perhaps it would be well he found less on Governor's environments.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has issued a full account long-lasted divorce. He has put his foot on them, most decidedly. He says they are no more chance for throwing dirt and gathering flirt, and not himself he obtain the women with wood blocks. He says he can go enough card in other women. The Brighamite he has to be a man, and he home no longer, and the time he came for putting a stop to it. "I have," says the persecuted man, "patiently expostulated with my wives—and expostulation is the only way to deal with them—but they have not heeded my words. I have asked them if they think it looks nice, and have been told that it did, their reason for thinking so being that somebody else wore it so. That is all the argument that can be brought in favor. There is no reason in the world why a dress looks well looking through the street." But he is afraid that in freeing from the yoke he will be subject to the yoke. Where are the facts. It is plain that a fellow feeling makes Napoleon III. that is emulative of the government he used in former times with signal success, he imagines he judges or wards off the blow he proceeds pushing. Unless his career closes in a manner wholly unlike that of those who have pursued the same path, the present efforts will only hasten the event he desires to avoid

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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SMALL LOT OF CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

ALLEGHENY CITY

Park Improvement 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

WATER MAIN 7 PER CENT. EXTENSION BONDS, FOR SALE.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 28, 1868.

The workings of the local money market have, upon the whole, been more satisfactory to the week than was expected at the previous one. Although the demand for accommodation was quite active, and the amount of money offered was limited, yet there were sufficient accommodations extended to meet the most pressing wants. The most prominent feature of the week was the order from Secretary McCulloch to withdraw the deposits from the National Banks where there are no Assistant Treasurers. It is not believed, under the law strictly within the power of the Secretary to call Government deposits out of National Banks, and to order Government officers to cease operating with them. But how much effect this action of the Secretary will have upon the money market is a matter of serious speculation at present. If the Secretary, in addition to the order to cease depositing with the National banks, should draw all money immediately out of them, it would undoubtedly create a panic, if not a crash, in the money market. At the last monthly statement, the amount of Government money on deposit with National Banks was something over $7,000,000. Deducting this amount, the banks had on deposit over $60,000,000 in Government bonds. To withdraw only $7,000,000 from the banks and lock it up in the subtreasuries would be contracting the currency to a wonderful degree. The fact that the Secretary has power to call in the deposits is rather reassuring, for the banks will hesitate long before they will hold bonds which are now more than twice the deposit on hand. This, however, would have a tendency to depress the price of bonds, and the moment the Secretary proposes to lay the Washington mint of Government bonds upon the market in the matter of changing the deposits. If he has not joined the New York Gang in the manipulation of Gold, he will do it in a manner so as to affect the market as little as possible, but in three days times it will undoubtedly make Government 6 bonds somewhat depressed.

Allegheny City Park Improvement, and the Water Line Extension Bonds are now on the market through the banking house of Ira B. M'Vay & Co. These securities bear seven per cent. interest, and as Allegheny is one of the prominent cities in the Union in meeting her obligations, her bonds afford a first-class investment.

The following statement exhibits the business at the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, November 28th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 23	$ 2,209,677	$ 322,000 00
" 24	2,209,677	322,000 00
" 25	2,209,677	322,000 00
" 26	2,209,677	322,000 00
" 27	2,209,677	322,000 00
" 28	2,209,677	322,000 00
Totals,	$13,258,062	$1,932,000 00

—The market for investment securities has been subject to a much less pressure, under which prices have further declined, there is little resistance to the selling movement, on the contrary, bonds are offered freely on look to encourage a belief that the "bottom" must be ultimately gone out of the movement remains to be seen. The prospect of the return of Secretary from London appears to have been fully discounted, especially as there is no reason for expecting that any advance will be consummated.

The letter of Jay Cooke & Co., under date of yesterday, received by the Messrs. McVay & Co., says: "Gold is the only feature in the stock of the market, as stocks to-day as do, evening measures, and consequently those who have been waiting for time to buy are now more than ever disposed to wait until the end of the money market conditions. When the certainty, instead of speculation will be more willing to go into the market. As it is now, business for the most part is confined to those large organizations, who, having taken advantage of the panic, are determined to see the fight out to the end."

Messrs. De B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., Bell correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.
6's of '81,	107½	107¾
6's of '81,	107½	107¾
6's of '81,	107½	107¾

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE PANHANDLE COLLISION.

Inquest on the Case of John Woodell—Verdict of the Jury Censuring Conductor Warnick.

We have already noticed the circumstances connected with the death of John Woodell, engineer of the mail train on the Panhandle road, which collided with a freight train, on Wednesday morning last, at Lower Harmony, on Ohio river, by which it appears that the collision was caused through the negligence of Mr. Warnick, conductor of the entire freight train, Alderman Donaldson, who held the inquest, summoned all the witnesses of both trains, and after examining them for three days, came to the conclusion that no light could be thrown upon the subject. J. B. Barrington, Esq., General Agent of the company, was present during the investigation, and evidence every facility for the examination of witnesses, and having the cases fully investigated.

The following testimony was elicited:

W. B. Stamm, sworn—Is conductor on the passenger train No. 98, Samuel Spring, who was conductor of No. 6 Mail train, on which John Woodell was engineer, on Wednesday morning last, was also present; I was in the regular running time being ten minutes behind time when Beaver was reached; Woodell, the engineer, whistled "down brakes" and reversed the engine; I looked out ahead and saw a train on the third rail; I then saw the engineer in motion on the tender; he was fixed, or appeared to be fixed, to the tender; I then looked for the engineer of the freight train, who came in the direction of the engine, but did not see him after; at the same time I heard the whistle sounded for the down brakes; I then looked ahead and saw the engineer of the freight train jump off; we were probably a mile to a mile and a quarter from the place of collision when I saw the engineer jump off; I then looked back and saw the engine of the freight train; the train was then about one or two miles in the distance; I saw Mr. Warnick, conductor of the freight train, about one hundred yards west of the place; he got on my train there to go to Cannelton; I do not know how he got to Cannelton; I did not know how he got to the accident; I saw no train, or engine, or car on the track after the collision; I then sent a dispatch to a physician, who came in the time and attended to the injured; I saw Mr. Warnick when they first came about one or two o'clock, in the afternoon; I saw Mr. Warnick on the platform, about sixty yards west of this place; he got on my train there to go to Cannelton; I do not know how he got to the accident; he was dead, or appeared to be dead, when I saw him; I then sent a dispatch to Pittsburgh, which came in the time of the conductor of a train, which he had to leave at Cannelton; I saw the engineer of the freight train; I saw the conductor of the train ahead of us, walked to Wallace's Mills, and took another train to Cannelton; I saw the engineer of the freight train; I saw the conductor of the train ahead of mine at Mansfield, and then took another train to Cannelton; The train I was on when I left Beaver was behind time about fifteen minutes; I was behind time when I left; our train, No. 6, leaves, all week after the regular train; the engine that occupied the Mansfield track